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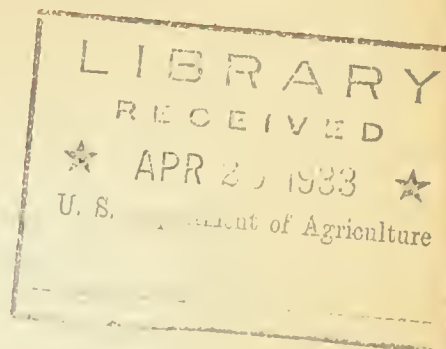
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Bureau of Agricultural Economics

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Agricultural Economics Bibliography No. 46



GROUP AND CHAIN FARMING IN THE UNITED STATES

JANUARY 1930-MARCH 1933

With Some References to Group Farming in Foreign Countries

Compiled by Esther M. Colvin
Under the Direction of Mary G. Lacy, Librarian
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

Washington, D. C.
March 1933

FOREWORD

This bibliography contains references on group farming and chain farming. These terms are more or less loosely used by the press. Group farming, however, is generally understood to mean a group of farms under central management but not necessarily owned by one person or agency, whereas chain farming is that which is under central management and is owned by one person or agency.

References to commercial farm management services, which have grown up in various sections of the country, with the development of group farming, have been included in this list although references to the publications which they may issue - such as the Timely Hints for Thinking Farmers, put out by the Do-Well Agricultural Service of Illinois, of which J. M. Dowell is president and general manager, have been omitted. The advisory services to farmers which have been established at some of the agricultural colleges, especially those of Illinois, Iowa, and Minnesota, have not been included.

References to colonization, as an experiment to better living conditions and for the relief of unemployment, have been included here. Such is the Castle Hayne Colony, near Wilmington, N.C., a settlement consisting of individual small holdings grouped together under more or less central management.

References to community, cooperative, and collective farming have been omitted. Thus the reader will find no mention of the collective farms of the U.S.S.R. or of certain colonies of our own country - the Llano Colony in Louisiana; the Amana Colony in Iowa, etc.

References to group and chain farming prior to 1930 may be found in Agricultural Economics Bibliography No. 30, Large Scale and Corporation Farming; A Selected List of References, compiled by Margaret T. Olcott, November 1929.

Such foreign references as are included deal almost entirely with group settlement and colonization schemes which are in actual practice or which have been proposed for the relief of unemployment.

Mary G. Lacy, Librarian,
Bureau of Agricultural Economics,
U.S. Department of Agriculture.
March 1933.

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GENERAL

1. Anonymous. Chain farms or cooperative marketing. Utah Farmer 24 (57): 3, 26. Apr. 10, 1931.
Thinks that within the next ten years farmers will probably be obliged to choose between these two systems. Cites the farms operated by the Walker-Gordon Company of Plainsboro, N.J. as an example of chain farming.
2. Anonymous. Corporation farming. Editorial. Successful Farming 28 (5): 10. May 1930.
"During the agricultural depression individuals were forced to relinquish their claim to thousands of farms, which then passed into the hands of banks and insurance companies. As an emergency measure, managers were placed over groups of farms which in most cases are now operated by tenants. Every encouragement is given these tenants to become owners as soon as possible. The manager acts as the representative of the owner and in an advisory capacity."
3. Anonymous. Farm colonization plan is criticized. Would retard agricultural recovery, Grange master tells President. U. S. Daily 7 (53): 3. May 4, 1932.
Mr. Taber, in a conference with President Hoover, on May 3, said: "There is great danger in any organized colonization movement because agriculture is depressed and farm prices are low and the farmer has little, if any, money. There is, therefore, no great prospect of the man leaving a job in the city or town to find employment on the farm."
4. Anonymous. Farm management or farm corporations. Editorial. Nebr. Farmer 73 (2): 6. Jan. 10, 1931.
Looks hopefully upon the farm management plan.
5. Adams, L. A. The management of large farms. Agr. Engin. 12 (9): 353-357. Sept. 1931.
The author classifies "large-scale farming" into four groups: (1) Large-sized family farms; (2) chain or group farming; (3) factory farms; and (4) managerial service.
As examples of the chain or group farms, he mentions the Sibley Estate in Illinois, a 12,000-acre property, divided into standard sized farms; two chains of dairy farms in Southern Wisconsin; the Fairway Farms, etc.

6. Business Week. Group farming gets a boost from the business depression. Survey shows large-scale management invoked to cut costs, prevent, or cure foreclosures. Business Week, Jan. 28, 1931, p. 30-31; Feb. 4, 1931, p. 26-27.

This article embodies the replies to the Business Week's second inquiry into current big farm developments, made at the close of 1930.

Statements made by C. J. Claassen of Omaha, president of Farmers National Company, which manages 635 Iowa and Nebraska farms; D. Howard Doane of St. Louis, who has a dozen or more farm managers working for him and R. W. Gowland of North Dakota, president of Northwest Farm Managers Association, are included.

7. Business Week. 71 farmers of million acres say management is the key. Leaders in modernization of agriculture say the trend is toward chains of family-size units. Business Week, Apr. 23, 1930, p. 26, 28.

This is a résumé of the replies to a questionnaire which was mailed by the Business Week to 120 picked large-scale and professional farm managers in 15 States of the Middle West, Northwest and South.

"... Chain farming is the thing. It adapts our present system of agriculture to the new scientific management. It does not necessitate revolutionary changes. The proper unit in the chain... is the family-size farm, which means different sizes in different sections of the country and, as machinery develops, tends to increase in size. In Montana it is about 1,000 acres."

Statements from T. B. McCulloch, St. Cloud, Minn., manager of the 25 Whitney farms and D. Howard Doane, of St. Louis are included.

8. Business Week. Vast farm acreage seeks men able to operate on big scale. Questionnaire by the Business Week shows expert managers are offered more land than they can handle. Business Week, May 7, 1930, p. 25-26.

9. Campbell, J. M. In the country; economy of farm settlement. Commonweal 15: 378-380. Feb. 3, 1932.

Not seen.

10. Doane, D. H. Recent developments in professional farm management in the United States. Jour. Farm Econ. 15 (1): 73-81. Jan. 1933.

This paper was read at the twenty-third annual meeting of the American Farm Economic Association, Cincinnati, Ohio, December 28, 1932.

Discussion, by P. E. Johnston, p. 79-81.

11. Ezekiel, Mordecai and Johnson, Sherman. Corporation farming - the way out? New Repub. 63: 66-68. 1930.

This is the sixth and last contribution to the symposium, "Hard times for farmers."

Brief discussions relating to chain farming, commercial farm-operation services and the Fairway Farms Corporation are included.

12. Gray, L. C. Land use - a national problem. A radio talk. 3p., mimeographed. Washington, D.C., U. S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Agr. Econ. 1932.

Points out the difficulties of settling unemployed in colonies.

13. Holmes, C. L. Economic policy and the new proprietorship in agriculture. Conf. on Econ. Policy. Rpt. of Proc. Chicago. 1931, p. 129-161. Mimeographed.

Includes discussion.

The increase in the number of small farms was commented upon by Dr. A. G. Black, and in reference to his statement Mr. Henry A. Wallace says, "Dr. Black was referring to the increase of the small farms, and then the blank spot where there was a decrease from 50 acres up to 160 acres. The census figures do not altogether tell the full truth on that. The Columbia farms have about 100 farms. I suppose that the Census taker would have them listed as separate farms, although the ownership is centralized. You will find that with respect to many of the chains of farms. We do not know the truth of centralization and will not learn it from census figures."

14. Jesness, O. B. The economic farm unit. "The family sized farm will continue to remain the predominant unit in American farming." Natl. Real Estate Jour. 31 (17): 45-46. Aug. 18, 1930.

Mr. Jesness discusses the development of the commercial farm management services.

15. Johnson, Alvin. Relief from farm relief. Yale Rev. 22 (1): 52-65. Autumn 1932.

An advance digest of this article appeared in Christian Science Monitor, Sept. 20, 1932.

Advocates that a farm colony of appropriate size be set up in each State.

"Near Wilmington, North Carolina, there already exists a colony, established by Mr. Hugh McRae, which answers fairly to the outline above. He has only thirty-seven holdings in his colony of Castle Hayne - a number too small for the adequate development of co-operation and education. But the farmers are already capable of living mostly on their own products, they are out of debt and have money in the bank, and they are happy even in these years of depression. The colony has been operating for fifteen or twenty years and anyone who sees it will recognize in it an oasis of sound agriculture. It has exerted a wholesome influence locally, but it is a fair guess that the reader has never heard of it.

"Because the Castle Hayne Colony is so small it has not been able to undertake the arts and industries that could advantageously be incorporated in rural life. In Devonshire, England, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Elmhirst are working energetically on this aspect of the problem. They have set up a small woollen mill, to work up the local wool into quality products; a lumber mill which assembles the scattering logs of the roadsides and justifies the scientific foresting of adjacent rough lands; a furniture factory, a quarry, and a building company. A survey of their operations indicates that when their whole machinery is in smoothly running order they will have nothing to fear from the competition of great industry..."

16. Kile, M. O. The new agriculture. 218 p. New York, Macmillan co., 1932.

Contains chapters on corporation chain farming, farm management services, the Fairway Farms Corporation, etc.

17. Knappen, T. M. We can produce farm products more cheaply than Russia. Big business is industrializing the farms of the West - turning individual proprietors into stockholders and employees - Rural America answers the collectivized farm. Magazine of Wall Street 48 (7): 446-447, 486. July 25, 1931.

.. Includes discussion of managerial farm corporations and the owner-manager type of farming.

As an example of the owner-manager type, Mr. Knappen cites the farm owned by the Walker-Gordon Laboratories at Plainsboro, N. J. which has been broken up into farm units of 125 to 175 acres, which may be owned by the operator.

18. [Mitchell, L. H.] Resettlement of farm lands by home-builders advocated. United States Daily, v. 7, no. 323, p. 3, columns 2-3. Mar. 30, 1932. Advocates purchase of large tracts of farm land by men of wealth for resale to qualified and deserving home owners.

19. Mumford, D. C. Is large-scale farming coming? Corporation, large-scale, and group farming are not magic words but the systems they represent have advantages under some conditions. Hoard's Dairyman 77 (3):59, 92. Feb. 10, 1932.

"A rapidly growing and much talked of phase of large scale farming is that of 'group farming.' Under this sytem it is possible to secure some of the advantages of large scale farming and at the same time retain the family farm unit intact. The family sized farm of the future must be larger than in the past. If the American farmer is to maintain a high standard of living, then he must engage in a size of business which is capable of returning a sufficient income to enable him to maintain this standard.

"The growth of group farming under competent management can be looked upon as a constructive development in the right direction and as something which may come to be a significant benefit to American agriculture."

20. Peck, F. W. Paid farm management service. Ext. Service Rev. 3 (5): 72. May 1932.

A discussion of various types of farm management services, and especially that of the Minnesota system.

21. Poe, Clarence. Can the little farmer survive? Or are we headed for corporation farming with hireling cultivators? Progr. Farmer and Southern Ruralist, Kentucky-Tenn. ed. 46 (16): 496K-497K. Aug. 15-31, 1931.

Mr. Poe thinks there are three ways in which larger operations in farm production, which seem inevitable, may come about. These are:

- "1. By large farms, principally conducted by corporations. 2. By the cooperation of many small farmers in production, buying and selling. 3. By state socialism through such gigantic collectivized farms as Russia is now bringing to pass as part of its Five-year Plan."

Of these, Mr. Poe believes the second is the one which offers most hope for the nation and is the only solution for the small farmer.

22. Social science research council. Research in farm management. Scope and method. Soc. Sci. Res. Counc. Bul. 13, 322p. New York City. June, 1932.

Project 34. The Economy of Large-Scale Farming, by D. Curtis Mumford and H. R. Tolley includes a definition of chain farming and explains the distinction between chain farming and group farming. The authors say, "Hence it appears from our definitions that all chain farming organizations may be considered as examples of group farming, but that only certain phases of group farming may be called chain farming."

23. Stokdyk, E. A. Corporation farms. Kans. State Bd. Agr. Bien. Rpt. 1929-1930 (27): 77-84. 1931.

A discussion of chain farms may be found on p. 82-83.

"The operation of chain or group farms is often confused with corporation farming. Recently this method of operation has been given a great deal of publicity. In some quarters it is hailed as a new development. In reality it is nothing very different from the old plantation system.

"Under this system tenants are supervised by a manager. The tenant retains an active interest in the operations and bears a part of the risk. The manager is free to supervise and direct while the tenant conducts the actual operations. Here some of the advantages of corporation farming are combined with the advantages of family farming."

"Mr. Stokdyk questions whether this type of farming is to be a permanent factor in American agriculture. He goes on to say, "In the next decade we may, nevertheless see a decided development in chain farming. This system offers a real possibility for lending agencies to liquidate land that has been acquired through foreclosure. In the grape sections of California small tracts have been combined into larger units and tenants are operating these units under the supervision of skilled management. But it is the intention to sell these units when conditions become favorable."

24. Thompson, A. T. Who's going to run Bill's farm? Mortgage-holders study manager-lease. Wallace's Farmer 57: 371, 391. July 9, 1932.

25. U. S. Congress. House. Committee on irrigation and reclamation. Organized rural communities. Hearings... 71st. Cong., 2d Sess. on H.R. 1677. By Mr. Whittington. H.R. 8880. By Mr. Lankford of Georgia. A bill to authorize the creation of organized rural communities to demonstrate the benefits of planned settlement and supervised rural development. January 27 and 28, 1930. 183 p. Washington, U.S. Govt. print. off., 1930.

Contains statements of some thirty persons in regard to land colonization. These include David R. Coker, Hugh MacRae, Dr. Elwood Mead, etc.

26. Wilson, M. L. Mechanization, management and the competitive position of agriculture. Agr. Engin. 13 (1): 3-5. Jan. 1932.

In his section on scientific farm management, Mr. Wilson mentions the managerial assistance that has been springing up in the United

States during the past few years.

"Who knows but that possibly we are on the verge of some new type of cooperative managerial agricultural organization. I am informed by Mr. D. Howard Doane, president of the American Society of Farm Managers, that this type of service is greatly on the increase."

CENTRAL STATES

General

27. Black, A. G. Social and economic aspects of large-scale farming in the Corn-Belt. Jour. Farm Econ. 13 (1): 146-154. Jan. 1931.

Paper read at the twenty-first annual meeting of the American Farm Economic Association, Cleveland, Ohio, December 1930.

In this discussion of large-scale farming, Mr. Black says:

"Discussion of large-scale farming has centered about three or four types of business organization. The corporation farm has come in for a major consideration, with chain farms and farm management associations receiving some attention. Farm management service organizations have also attracted interest in a development that may prove significant in certain areas...

"Chain farms, so-called, have been more or less common throughout the country. Their operation has differed little or not at all from individually operated farms. Owners have usually operated under typical rental contracts and have exercised varying degrees of managerial control. Chain farms have developed, not with the idea of enabling owners to benefit by certain of the economies of large-scale operations, but rather as a haphazard collection of farms under individual or family ownership with little regard to any possible large-scale economies. Thus far there is little indication that chain farms generally will develop into an example of large-scale operation. It would of course be possible for them to do so, but in most cases, I believe, the chains will have to be transferred to new owners before the present plan of operation is greatly changed.

"Farm management associations of the type operating in Illinois for several years, and in Iowa and Minnesota for a much shorter period, afford possibilities of providing certain advantages of large-scale operations to individually owned and operated farms. These cooperative enterprises enable the farmer to benefit by better farm business records than are usually kept on the individual farm. Furthermore, members of these associations are securing some of the advantages of specialized ability, ordinarily available only to large enterprises, by having an opportunity to consult a specialist in farm management problems. It is of course a question whether the organization of these projects, thus far, permits a thorough exploitation of the possibilities in this direction. As time goes on, members of the association should realize the value of expert assistance in management problems and should be willing to bear the larger expense incident to reducing the size of the association to a point where service may be rendered. In time, these associations may assume certain buying functions for their members, such as the purchase of fertilizer, farm machinery, and such supplies, activities which should result in im-

portant economies.

"Farm management agencies, operated for profit, offer to the individual owner expert service ranging from periodic consultations to complete management of the farm unit. These agencies should prove a boon to the absentee farm owner or to others who are unable to assume the responsibilities necessary to the success of a farming enterprise. Several such agencies operate in the corn-belt. Thus far they have not met the reception that might reasonably have been expected, nor will they establish a permanent place for themselves in corn-belt agriculture until they can demonstrate conclusively that they add more to the owner's net income than the cost of the service."

28. Burr, Hudson. Recent changes in organization and farm practices. Jour. Farm Econ. 15 (1): 89-94. Jan. 1933.

This paper was read at the twenty-third annual meeting of the American Farm Economic Association, Cincinnati, Ohio, December 28, 1932.

Discusses the farm management experience of the Aetna Life Insurance Company in Indiana and Ohio.

29. Cain, R. R. What shall we do with foreclosed farms? Natl. Real Estate Jour. 31 (11): 52-54. May 26, 1930.

Some details of management, given by Mr. Cain, who is managing the liquidation of over 500 foreclosed farms in the Middle West, constituting 51,367 acres.

30. Case, H. C. M. Development of commercial farm management service. Jour. Farm Econ. 12: 405-426. July 1930.

Discussion by C. L. Holmes, p. 424-426.

"Group farm management, by which is meant the central management of farms belonging to a number of different owners, represents an important recent development in the commercial farm management of the corn belt. Such management may be employed either to direct hired labor on the farms, or to supervise more or less directly the tenant operators of separate farm units. The latter of the two types of operation at the present time represents the greatest development. Most of this development has taken place within the past five years. Since many owners are involved, many different management policies exist in the work of a single manager. Approximately half of the land brought under the group farm management plan in Illinois has been in the hands of banks, part of it owned by the bank's officers who, in their advanced years seek to be relieved of the responsibility of the direct management of land."

31. Claassen, C. J. Group farming. Management methods that have resulted in the sale of \$1,135,749 worth of farm property in the last three years. Natl. Real Estate Jour. 33 (9): 29-32. Aug. 1932.

Mr. Claassen is president of the Farmers National Company, Omaha, which is one of the most successful farm management organizations in the country. In this article, he outlines the operation of the organization in the management of these farms.

32. Claassen, C. J. Making farms pay; a way out for owner and tenant; narrative of personal experiences in managing 1,000 farms. 126 p. New York, Macmillan co., 1931.

Mr. Claassen is the president of the Farmers National Company which manages many Iowa and Nebraska farms.

33. Gard, Wayne. Agriculture's industrial revolution. Current Hist. 34: 853-857. Sept. 1931.

A discussion of corporation and chain farming.

The author says:

"Already, however, the corn belt has been invaded by the chain farm system, a plan under which a group of ordinary farms is managed by a single person or a corporation. The family-size farm is thus preserved, but the larger policies of management, the buying of supplies and the marketing of crops are supervised more or less closely by some one who does not live on the farm. Variations of this plan have been common in the cotton-growing areas of the South since the close of the Civil War.

"Many of the owners of these chain farms have taken up agriculture involuntarily. Individuals, banks and insurance companies have acquired farms through mortgage foreclosures, and, rather than sell them in an unfavorable market, they have hired graduates of agricultural colleges to manage them, hoping for higher land prices later. Thus, the Aetna Life Insurance Company has been operating by supervised tenantry about six hundred farms in the Middle West. In Illinois the Citizens' National Bank of Decatur has been managing twenty-eight farms with a total of 10,000 acres and the Citizens' State Bank of Champaign has been responsible for thirty-two farms aggregating 7,500 acres. In the plains region, many farmers now want to use the taxing power to force such owners to dispose of their lands."

A brief discussion of commercial farm management agencies is included.

34. Walley, Ersel. Changes in organization and farm practices. Jour. Farm Econ. 15 (1): 111-116. Jan. 1933.

This paper was read at the twenty-third annual meeting of the American Farm Economic Association, Cincinnati, Ohio, December 28, 1932.

This discussion, made by Mr. Walley of the Walley Agricultural Service, "is based upon reports made by several farm management organizations located in Ohio and Indiana and only such changes are noted as seem to have been effected recently and rather generally on professionally managed properties in those States.

"The farms which are under professional management in this territory fall largely in two groups as to ownership. First, the larger group is comprised of those in the hands of so-called unwilling owners, that is, those who originally made a loan but now find that they bought a farm. The second principal class comprises farms which are owned by estates; those which have been purchased outright as investments, and those which have been purchased as a hobby or side interest. There are, of course, other classes of owners but they are in the minority."

Illinois

35. Dowell, J. M. Farm profits increased. By reduced labor costs, power equipment, adequate financing, proper drainage, crop rotation, live stock. Bankers Mo. 47 (2): 21-22, 54. Feb. 1930.
- In this article and in the three following articles, Mr. Dowell, who manages a group of farms near Champaign, Ill., sets forth some of his experiences in the successful management of these farms.
36. Dowell, J. M. Farms can be made to pay out. This is the wrong time to sell foreclosed farms. If they are improved and properly managed, they can be made to pay out without loss to the bank. Bankers Mo. 47 (9): 21-22. Sept. 1930.
37. Dowell, J. M. Profitable foreclosed farms. How they are possible. Many things can be done immediately and at small cost to increase 1930 farm incomes. This article tells just what to do. Bankers Mo. 47 (3): 28, 30, 50-51. Mar. 1930.
38. Dowell, J. M. Profits regardless of prices are made by modern farming methods. One banker was saved much trouble by a change in tenants. The new farmer cut production cost and made profits despite low prices. Here is how he did it. Bankers Mo. 50 (3): 152-153. Mar. 1933.
39. Gates, P. W. Large-scale farming in Illinois, 1850-1870. Agr. Hist. 6 (1): 14-25. Jan. 1932.
- Includes a discussion of the colony established by E. E. Malhiot in Central Illinois. "Malhiot was a wealthy sugar planter of Louisiana who desired to establish a colony in Illinois for the benefit of his fellow countrymen, the French Canadians of Lower Canada. He also wanted to make the proposed colony a distributing center for the products of his Louisiana plantation. To carry out this idea he purchased 22,000 acres of land in Christian County from the Illinois Central Railroad upon its generous credit terms..."
- It was reported that within a year one hundred French Canadians had settled in the locality. Soon, however, the laborers grew dissatisfied and demanded the right to purchase the land. This privilege was finally secured. The land was not subdivided at once but for the first few years was cultivated and managed as a unit.
40. Keepers, W. F. Answer to corporation farming; preserve the individual unit, say these Illinois farm managers. Ohio Farmer 165 (15): 498, 529. Apr. 12, 1930.
- Describes and discusses the two management projects of Champaign County, Illinois - the livestock farms managed by J. M. Dowell and the grain farms managed by J. E. Johnson for the Citizens State Bank of Champaign.

41. McLaughlin, W. W. Changes in organization and in farm practices that have recently been effective on professionally managed mid-west farms. Jour. Farm Econ. 15 (1): 82-88. Jan. 1933.

This paper was read at the twenty-third annual meeting of the American Farm Economic Association, Cincinnati, Ohio, December 28, 1932.

Mr. McLaughlin, who is with the Decatur Farm Management, Inc., discusses four of the practices used in the management of these farms. They are: 1. Seed corn selection and preparation. 2. The use of an improved cropping system. 3. Soil improvement by use of phosphate fertilizer. 4. The change from a grain to a livestock system of farming.

42. Steen, Herman. Supervised tenant farming in Illinois; individuals employ same methods that give strength to corporation system. Nebr. Farmer 72 (11): 471. Mar. 15, 1930.

Describes the farm management system as developed and practiced in Illinois.

"The Illinois system is largely, but not entirely, a matter of supervising tenant farming. Central Illinois, which produces the largest volume of surplus grain per square mile of any large area in the world, has two farms operated by tenants to every one handled by owners. In Ford and Livingston Counties, for instance, the percentage of tenancy is close to 80, and a considerable part of the land owners are absentees. However, many of the owners who live in the County seat towns cannot give their farms the attention that is necessary for satisfactory results.

"So, during the past five or six years, the system has gradually evolved for skilled farm managers to supervise the operation of these tenant farms. This does not mean the conventional form of management, known in thousands of rural communities, in which the chief duties of the manager are to collect the rent and talk the tenants out of the improvements they want. It means real operating, working management, with a definite program for carrying on the business of the farms and it is no secret that the manager actually puts in more hours than do the tenants he supervises."

Iowa

43. Kennedy, C. N. Four types of group farming development increase in Iowa. Commercial West 57 (9): 21. Mar. 1, 1930.

The four main lines of management, according to Mr. Kennedy, are the hiring of an expert supervisor; the use of the stock share lease; the operation of farms by a company on hired labor; and the use of mobile labor and equipment to operate farms on a large scale.

Minnesota

44. Corwin, O. M. Managing foreclosed farms in the Northwest. Natl. Real Estate Jour. 31 (9): 45-47. Apr. 28, 1930.

Mr. Corwin, who is president of the O. M. Corwin Company, Minneapolis, Minn. tells of profitable methods used in managing these foreclosed farms. He says, "I believe the time is not far distant when

local communities will form local cooperative societies, not simply for buying and selling commodities, but for employing a community paid farm advisor and manager whose duty it will be to plan and supervise the operation of all the farms in that group and be the business advisor and possibly the business administrator in the disposal of the commodities raised. I believe it is only a matter of selling the idea to farmers. The cost to each would be small compared to the returns, as resident farm owners, tenants, and non-resident owners would pay proportionately. The injection of the science of agriculture and sound business methods into farming means success."

45. Taylor, E. H. Managing the land. It means making the most of men, farms and opportunities. Country Gent. 95 (1): 16, 102, 103. Jan. 1930.
A description by William H. Smith of the results he is getting from the five farms he is operating near Redwood Falls, Minnesota is included.

Ohio

46. Lord; Russell. You can't standardize farmers. Country Home 55 (4): 11-12, 36. Apr. 1931.

This is the story of Fred Perry and his successful handling of the Buckeye Stave Company's share-tenant farms in the eastern part of Ohio.

Mr. Perry says:

"What I hope to show in the long run is this: That small livestock farms, centrally managed and farmed in partnership between owner and renter, can achieve all the economies that are claimed for outright capitalistic control, with hired farmers drawing wages from the company that owns the land."

EASTERN STATES

Connecticut

47. Boyd, J. P. Connecticut's experiment in expansion. The Susquehannah Company, 1753-1803. Jour. Econ. and Business Hist. 4 (1): 38-69. Nov. 1931.

An account of the Susquehannah Company's attempt at colonization in what is now Northeastern Pennsylvania.

New Jersey

48. Jeffers, H. W. Farming by contract; a new type of organization for agriculture - centralized control with decentralized operation. Farm Jour. 55 (2): 7-8. Feb. 1931.

The system of centralized management and individual ownership as put into effect by the Walker-Gordon Company of Plainsboro, N. J. is discussed.

Pennsylvania

Anonymous.

49. 1200 jobless plan farming colony. Charter is expected for project to acquire 5,000 acres in Bucks County, Pa. Look to independence. Funds will be raised by public subscription - members hope to be on the land by spring. New York Times, Dec. 26, 1932, p. 3, column 1.

NORTHWESTERN AND PACIFIC COAST STATES

California

50. Anderson, H. S. Little Landers' land colonies; a unique agricultural experiment in California. Agr. Hist. 5 (4): 139-150. Oct. 1931.

"Soon after the beginning of the twentieth century, a new plan of colonization was undertaken; founded by William E. Smythe and known as the Little Landers movement, it forms a unique chapter in the history of land colonization in California. The basic idea underlying the venture was the establishment of groups of families upon small holdings, containing from one to five acres of land. It was the expectation of the founder that each of these small farms, carried on under conditions of cooperation in regard to various activities, such as purchasing and marketing, would provide a living for the family. It was thought that a colony operating under such a plan would develop almost immediately a solidarity of feeling, and a most satisfactory social life. In short, the settlers were to be not only agriculturists, but also members of a well organized, compact, social group."

Three of these colonies were established, the first in 1908, in the Tia Juana Valley, in San Diego County; the second, about four years after the first, in the Monta Vista Valley and called Los Terrenitos; the third, and last, Hayward Heath, in Alameda County.

Although for a time these colonies flourished, they eventually failed largely because of the poor character of the soil which would not yield a living.

Montana

51. Anonymous. Colonize Campbell ranch. Commercial West 61 (12): 21. Mar. 2, 1931.

Announcing the colonization of the upper Campbell ranch, a tract of approximately 1200 acres in the Sun River Valley west of Great Falls, Montana. This land is owned by the Montana Power Company. "With the settlement of this half of the old Campbell ranch, the new colony of Mormons has a population of between 70 and 75. About a year ago the power company opened the lower half of the ranch for settlement..."

52. Cutting, M. C. Farm relief by factory methods. Nation's Business 18 (2): 47-48, 188, 190, 192, 193. Feb. 1930.
The story of Fairway Farms.

53. Lord, Russell. Look out for the engine. Country Home 55 (2): 16-17, 52-54. Feb. 1931.

This is the story of Fairway Farms, a Rockefeller financed project, which was organized as a non-stock, non-profit corporation, with M. L. Wilson, head of the department of rural economics at Montana State College as manager. One of the objects was to turn the tide against tenancy and to make it possible for the tenants on these farms to purchase their holdings with a long time to pay, sound guidance and financial help over the tight places in bad years.

SOUTHERN STATES

General

54. Branson, E. C. Directed colonies of farm owners in the South. Inst. Public Affairs, Proc. 1930, p. 177-181. Athens, Ga. 1931.

This is an explanation of the plan proposed by the Simmons-Whittington bill to establish settlers upon tracts of land, each settler to be permitted to pay for his land over a long term of years. These farmers are to be under the guidance of the experts of the land grant colleges in all farm operations. The size of the farm unit is to vary according to the type of farming enterprise desired.

55. Coker, D. R. Defense of the plan for establishment of federally-financed farm colonies in South. Manfrs. Rec. 97 (12): 54-55. Mar. 20, 1930.

Mr. Coker writes in favor of the Simmons-Whittington Bill in part as follows:

"The purpose of these land settlement projects is merely to act as demonstrations of successful diversified agriculture and happy prosperous rural life. You had as well say that giving a farmer a job as superintendent of an experiment station would handicap other farmers as to say that these few demonstration farmers will handicap other farmers...

"The expectation is, I believe, that about two hundred families will be in each of these settlements... If these settlements work out as per schedule each may be expected to exert a tremendous influence toward the restoration of a profitable agriculture and a decent rural civilization."

56. Taylor, E. H. Dixie planters go modern. New-method farming is putting land on a paying basis. Country Gent. 95 (10): 20-21, 92, 94. Oct. 1930.

Describes the Circle M plantation at Paulette, Miss., which represents a grouping of several once separate holdings; the farming enterprise of the Coker Pedigreed Seed Company at Hartsville, South Carolina, and others.

57. Woodhouse, L. H. Changes in farm organization and practices. Jour. Farm. Econ. 15 (1): 103-110. Jan. 1933.

This paper was read at the twenty-third annual meeting of the American Farm Economic Association, Cincinnati, Ohio, December 28, 1932.

: A discussion of the changes put into effect by the Farm management department of the Fidelity and Columbia Trust Company, Louisville. Farms in Kentucky, Northern Tennessee and Southern Indiana which have proved successful are covered here.

Arkansas

58. Kennedy, Steele. City's unemployed turn to the land. Farm and Ranch 51 (8): 25. Apr. 15, 1932.

Formed an organization known as the Oklahoma-Arkansas Ozark Industrial Association, which purchased 8,000 acres of land near Concord, Ark. This is a colonization project for Tulsa's unemployed. Industrial plants of various kinds will be erected.

The land will be surveyed and divided among the individual members and used according to its adaptation. Each member will own 10 acres individually which he will pay for out of the proceeds of crops which will be grown on that land.

Georgia

Anonymous.

59. Model farms planned. Southern Cult. 91 (1): 4. Jan. 1, 1933.

"The application of business like methods in farm operation is announced for a model farming community to be developed in Lowndes County, Georgia, by a New York corporation.

"A plot of 900 acres will be divided into small farms of from 40 to 60 acres, on each of which will be erected houses, barns... Then it is planned to place on each of these small farms an experienced farmer and his family."

Missouri

60. Johnston, J. F. It is easy to sell farms if they are first improved. Bankers Mo. 50 (2): 87, 102. Feb. 1933.

As president of the Bank of Neosho, Neosho, Mo., the author has handled many foreclosed farms. This Bank has been fortunate in being able to dispose of most of the farms it has taken over. In almost every instance the farms are improved - houses and barns are painted, all buildings are put into first-class condition, fences are repaired, grounds are beautified, etc.

North Carolina

Anonymous.

61. Farm colonies near Wilmington, N. C. The Carolinas 1 (4): 3-5. Mar. 1933.

This is the story of the colonies established by the Carolina Trucking Development Company which was organized by Mr. Hugh MacRae of Wilmington, N. C. These colonies now include the St. Helena Colony; "Van Eden" in Pender County; "Newberlin" in Columbus County; "Marathon" and "Castle Hayne" both in New Hanover County.

"In its report of investigation and rural development in the South, a commission appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, in 1927, stated that, 'The most impressive demonstration of what is possible in the South which the advisers have seen are the farm colonies near

Wilmington, N. C., developed under the guidance and with the substantial financial aid of Hugh MacRae.' With particular reference to Castle Hayne Colony, this report states: 'Today it sustains a farming community which is happy and prosperous. The farms, few of which are over twenty acres in area, are owned by their cultivators. They are completely paid for and free of mortgage debt.'"

INSULAR POSSESSIONS

Puerto Rico

Anonymous.

62. Homestead experiments in Puerto Rico. Mo. Labor Rev. 35 (4): 814-817. Oct. 1932.

The first homesteading experiment was that of Vega Baja, 261 acres of which were divided into plots of little less than 2 acres each. The remainder of the land was used as follows: 1 acre for a school; 1 acre for the insular police; one-half acre for the water reservoir; 16 acres for a demonstration farm for the department of agriculture; and the rest for roads.

There are now 800 people living in 93 families covered by this experiment and other rural homesteads have been established.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Australia

63. Anonymous. Basis of the small farm plan. New Zeal. Farmer, Stock and Sta. Jour. 53 (6): 418. June 1, 1932.

An outline of the Small Farm Plan is given here.

64. Anonymous. Relief scheme - a thousand farms for a thousand families - Government's new slogan. Cent. Queenslander Herald 3 (144): 32. Sept. 29, 1932.

"It is the intention of the government to transfer from the unemployment relief fund the people who are at present being paid from it to the development scheme," said the Minister for Labour (Mr. Hynes) in moving the second reading of the Unemployment Relief Act Amendment Bill in the Legislative Assembly yesterday."

"The best thing the government could do was to get the men permanently off relief, and the best thing suggesting itself was in connection with land settlement and assistance to prospecting and mining."

65. Anonymous. Small farm plan. An emergency measure with a business basis. New Zeal. Farmer, Stock and Sta. Jour. 53 (7): 526-527. July 1, 1932.

The Small Farm Plan, which is intended to relieve unemployment, contemplates the placing upon small holdings of settlers who appear fitted for such work.

"In general, the worker occupying a small farm will, when established, be called upon to pay approximately ten shillings a week for his holding..."

66. Billington, F. H. Land development. Small or large holdings? Farming on factory lines. New Zeal. Farmer, Stock and Sta. Jour. 52 (8): 656, 657. Aug. 1, 1931.
Not seen.
67. Taylor, Gordon. Development of group settlement in Western Australia. Econ. Rec. 6 (10): 28-43. 1930.
"This article is intended to supplement and bring up to date the information and conclusions contained in Professor Edward Shann's article [Group Settlement of Migrants in Western Australia] published in the first number of the Record (November, 1925).
68. Williams, D. O. Land settlement finance in New Zealand. Econ. Rec. 8 (15): 223-236. Dec. 1932.
An account of the expenditures involved in land settlement and colonization.

Austria

69. Kallbrunner, Hermann. Beobachtungen an den durch die agrarreform in Niederösterreich entstandenen bauerngütern. Germany, Reichsministerium für Ernährung u. Landwirtschaft. Berichte über Landwirtschaft (n.f.) 15 (4): 653-658. Berlin. 1931.
This consists of recommendations made in connection with the development of properties in Lower Austria created as a result of the application of the recolonization law.

Canada

70. Anonymous. Canadian Government proposes fund to provide farms for unemployed. Commercial & Financial Chron. 134 (3489): 3374. May 7, 1932.
71. Anonymous. Land settlement as unemployment relief in British Columbia. Mo. Labor Rev. 35 (1): 281-283. July 1932.
This is a report from Harold S. Tewell, American Consul at Vancouver, B.C. May 28, 1932.
"The first tracts to be opened to settlement under this scheme consist of 5,000 small parcels near Vancouver... Although apparently it is not the purpose to donate these lands to the unemployed, no payments of any description will be required for the time being."
72. Anonymous. Settlement of unemployed on land in New Brunswick. Mo. Labor Rev. 35 (3): 513-514. Sept. 1932.
From a report by Frederick C. Johnson, American Vice Consul at Fredericton, New Brunswick.
"The new settlements are to be located in the central and southern St. John River Valley, and the settlers will be recruited mainly from the cities of Fredericton and St. John, where numerous families are undergoing hardships as a result of unemployment...
"Each family will be allotted \$600 and 100 acres of land and will be obliged to reside on the land and cultivate a minimum of 10 acres."

73. Reinoehl, F. W. Farm management, organization and practice. Jour. Farm Econ. 15 (1): 95-102. Jan. 1933.

This paper was read at the twenty-third annual meeting of the American Farm Economic Association, Cincinnati, Ohio, December 28, 1932.

A discussion of the farm management program of the Colonization Finance Corporation of Canada, Ltd.

74. Reinoehl, F. W. Farm manager and his responsibility to the profession. Agr. Engin. 12 (2): 46-48. Feb. 1931.

Paper presented before a meeting of the Power and Machinery Division of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers in Chicago, December 1930.

Mr. Reinoehl, who is chief farm manager of the Colonization Finance Corporation of Canada, Ltd., gives here some of his experiences in managing these farms.

Denmark

75. Frost, J. Die dänische häusler - siedlung von 1900-1930. Germany. Reichsministerium für Ernährung u. Landwirtschaft. Berichte über Landwirtschaft (n.f.) 13 (3): 403-439. Berlin. 1930.

This is a discussion of land settlement in Denmark from 1900-1930. On March 24, 1899, a land settlement law was passed. Holdings of from 2 to 3 hectares were provided for Danish agricultural workers between the ages of 25 and 50 who owned a tenth of the value of the land and stock. In 1904 a few changes were made increasing the value of the holdings and the annual appropriation for their establishment. A law of 1909 abolished all limitations on the actual size of the holdings. Three laws passed in 1919 made it possible for the State to purchase a large area of land from the nobility and the church, and to use it for settlement purposes.

England

76. Anonymous. Suggested scheme for land settlement colony. Rural Industries, no. 30, Spring 1933, p. 12-13. 1933.

A suggested scheme for unemployed men from towns in England. It has been tried successfully in Essex. A combination of pigs and poultry with market garden produce is the form of cultivation recommended.

77. Acland, Sir Francis. Workless and the land. Spectator 149 (5447): 681. Nov. 18, 1932.

Praises the scheme of settling the unemployed on small tracts of land in colonies, where they work in family groups but buy and sell co-operatively.

78. Garratt, G. T. Smallholder and his hen. Nation & Athenaeum 48: 370-371. 1930.

A discussion of Dr. Addison's Bill for the Utilization of Agricultural Land in England, particularly the idea of colonization by means of small holdings.

79. Russell, Sir E. J. The farm and the nation. 240 p. London, George Allen & Unwin Ltd., 1933.

The chapter - Can the Country Districts Absorb the Displaced Men? - discusses the small holdings of the country.

The author thinks there are two general methods of procedure to be followed if the small-holder is to be saved.

"One is to set all the small-holders in a given region producing exactly the same things and of as nearly as possible the same quality, then collect their produce, assembling it at one central place run by experts who grade it, pack it, and sell it in large consignments as one brand, giving the small-holder an agreed part of the selling price. This is the Danish and New Zealand method, and it was till the recent heavy slump very successful. Small poultry farms working on the National Mark Egg scheme are our nearest approach to this method."

Mentions the associations which have leased or purchased land for the purpose of dividing it into small holdings. The Mere Small Holders Association in Wiltshire; an association of ex-service men in Hampshire which rented 600 acres of land near Bournemouth, etc. are listed as examples.

Estonia

80. Anonymous. Settlement of unemployed workers upon land in Estonia. Mo. Labor Rev. 35 (4): 817. Oct. 1932.

"According to the August 1932 issue of Meie Tee, a monthly published by the Estonian Educational Society (New York), the Estonian Government, through the Ministry of Agriculture, is making the first experiment in that country in settling families of unemployed workers upon the land as small farmers. The first group to be settled consists of 80 selected families; these will occupy a tract of good farming land of over 1,000 acres."

Germany

81. Anonymous. Ausschuss zur untersuchung der erzeugungs- und absatzbedingungen der deutschen wirtschaft. Unterausschuss für landwirtschaft. Das ländliche siedlungswesen nach dem kriege. 221 p. Berlin, E.S. Mittler & sohn, 1930. (Verhandlungen und berichte des Unterausschusses für landwirtschaft. bd. 10.)

An account of land settlement in Germany since 1919.

82. Anonymous. Das ländliche siedlungswesen nach den kriege. Wirtschaftsdienst 15 (14): 573-575. Hamburg. Apr. 4, 1930.

The differences between prewar and postwar land settlement in Germany are pointed out. The importance of the postwar movement, as financed by the State is discussed. This form of colonization has been most successful.

83. Anonymous. Progress of land settlement program in Germany. Mo. Labor Rev. 35 (3): 520-523. Sept. 1932.

"The settlement movement has developed in three directions: 1. The purchase, by the State and by other public and semi-public organiza-

tions, of large bankrupt or semibankrupt estates, which are to be cut up into small tracts and turned over to settlers; 2. the provision of houses with small plots of ground for farm laborers; and 3. the enlargement of such plots into self-supporting farms by the addition of more land."

84. Böker, Hugo. Rural settlement in post-war Germany. Mo. Bul. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. 23: 274E-285E. Sept. 1932.

Publications consulted, p. 285E.

An account of the progress of land settlement in Germany from the passing of the Land Settlement Act of the Reich in 1919 to the time of writing. Many of the holdings in these settlements are small.

"The principal object of rural settlement (ländliche siedlung) is to form a number of new farming enterprises, in particular independent family farms, on which the main part of the work is done by the owner and the members of his family. At the same time, there are also formed by division of the large farms a certain number of small farms, the owners of these being farm labourers, artisans or small shopkeepers who must have some other occupation to depend on. A small area of land is also all that is necessary where a specialised type of farming is carried on. Side by side with these new farms, considerable importance also attaches to the enlargement of small farms by taking in of adjacent land (anlieger-siedlung) with the object of making them capable of providing maintenance for the family unit."

A system of long term credits make it possible for the settler to purchase his holding.

85. Boyens, W. Ziele und formen der landwirtschaftlichen siedlung unter dem einfluss der deutschen agrarkrise. Germany. Reichsministerium für Ernährung und Landwirtschaft. Berichte über Landwirtschaft (n.f.) 15 (3): 413-446. Berlin. 1931.

This includes discussion of the aims of land settlement in Germany and the various types of settlements found there.

86. Gutenäcker, Eduard. Die landarbeitersiedlung in Bayern. Landwirtschaftliches Jahrbuch für Bayern 22 (4-5): 179-275. 1932.

A discussion of land settlement in Bavaria - method of obtaining the land, types of settlement, and the profitableness of the undertakings.

87. Krolzig, Günter. Die wirtschaftliche und geistige struktur eines siedlungsdorfes. Eine untersuchung des volkshochschulheims Tempelhof unter leitung von Günter Krolzig. Germany. Reichsministerium für Ernährung und Landwirtschaft, n.f., 55 Sonderheft, 70 p. Berlin. 1932.

This is an account of the small settlement of Poltnitz in Mecklenburg. It is the result of an investigation made by a group of teachers and pupils of the Volkshochschulheim Tempelhof in Berlin who shared the work and life of the farmers in order to have first-hand information about them. The colony consists of about 40 families of various origins and from 10 different classes of workers who purchased holdings, partly for cash and partly on time payments.

88. Ley, Norbert, Eilmann, F., and Magura, W. Siedlung und siedlungsverfahren beiträge zur methode des siedlungsvorganges. Germany. Reichsministerium für Ernährung u. Landwirtschaft. Berichte über Landwirtschaft. n.f., 48, sonderheft, 178 p. Berlin. 1931.

A historical and critical study of land settlement in Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

89. Prussia. Ministerium für landwirtschaft, domänen und forsten. Die deutsche ländliche siedlung; formen, aufgaben, ziele. Hrsg. im Preussischen Ministerium für Landwirtschaft, domänen und forsten. Zweite, neu-bearbeitete und vermehrte auflage. 222 p. Berlin, P. Parey, 1931.

A series of articles on land settlement in Germany, its manifestations, tasks and aims.

90. Stockmann, Günther. Die landwirtschaftliche siedlungsfrage in Württemberg. Germany. Reichsministerium für Ernährung und Landwirtschaft. Berichte über Landwirtschaft (n.f.) 16 (4): 593-608. 1932.

A discussion of the agricultural land settlement, colonization and recolonization schemes in Württemberg.

91. Veithardt, E. Agricultural settlement work in Germany. Reclamation Era 23 (10): 176-177. Oct. 1932.

This description was taken from a report prepared by Mr. Veithardt, who is in the Consul General's office in Berlin.

He says: "The settlement movement has developed in three directions, the first of which was the purchase by the State, by other public or semipublic organizations, of large bankrupt or semibankrupt estates. The latter were cut up into small tracts which were turned over to settlers. The second took the form of providing farm laborers with a house and a small lot, and the third, the enlargement of such lots into self-supporting farms by the addition of more land."

92. Wollbrandt, Ludwig. Wege zur behebung der deutschen wirtschaftskrise und arbeitslosigkeit. Schweizerische Landwirtschaftliche Monatshefte 9 (10): 267-271. 1931.

The form of colonization known as "Aufstiegs" or "Primitiv Siedlung," which is being tried out in Mecklenburg is discussed. These colonies have been successful and it is planned to establish others along the same general lines.

Italy

93. Chini, Amilcare. Reddito di lavoro colonico e reddito capitalistico in ordinamenti fondiari a colonia parziaria pura di una zona agraria del Trevigiano. Annali di Tecnica Agraria 5 (5-6): 511-536. Nov. 1, 1932; 6 (1): 1-21. Jan. 1, 1933.

This is a report of an investigation of revenue derived from colonist labor and "capitalistic" revenue under the regulations of the system "Colonia parziale." The two farm colonies selected for the enquiry are located in the Trevigiano (Treviso) plain.

Mexico

94. Anonymous. Mexico to turn Federal army camp into farms to be parceled out to agrarians. Com. & Financ. Chron. 136 (3524): 36. Jan. 7, 1933.

Netherlands

95. Frost, J. Landwirtschaftliches siedlungswesen in den Niederlanden. Germany. Reichsministerium für Ernährung u. Landwirtschaft. Berichte über Landwirtschaft (n.f.) 12 (1): 37-45. Berlin. 1930.
- The small-family farm has always been characteristic of Dutch agriculture. A brief survey is made here of the measures taken by the Government to satisfy the land hunger of the people. A law of April 20, 1918, provided for the establishment of agricultural workers' holdings, which should not exceed 6,300 m. in value or cost more than 80 m. rent. Credit is provided to assist the worker in acquiring these holdings, but the purchaser must possess 1/10 of the price himself. Provision has also been made for extensive land reclamation, and for the consolidation and settlement of communal land in the neighborhood of cities.

Palestine

96. Bentinck, Norman. The jubilee of Jewish colonisation in Palestine. New Statesman and Nation (n.s.) 4 (76): 150-151. Aug. 6, 1932.
- A brief review of the progress of Jewish colonization in Palestine.
97. Elazari-Volcani, J. Jewish colonization in Palestine. Amer. Acad. Polit. & Social Sci. Ann. 164: 84-94. Nov. 1932.
- A discussion of these colonies in which about 2,700 agricultural farms (units) have been established, by the direction of the Agricultural Experiment Station of the Jewish Agency for Palestine. Between 1917 and 1919, Mr. Elazari-Volcani was director of the Zionist Department of colonization and member of the Zionist Commission to Palestine.
- Two forms of colonization as practiced in Palestine are the "Kvutzah," which is a coöperative agricultural settlement managed by a committee elected from among the members; and the "Moshav" (workers smallholders' settlement) which is constructed in the form of a village, each settler having and working his own holding, residing in his own home and having his own property, with, however, all of the buying and selling, etc. coöperative.
98. Granovsky, A. Land settlement and development in Palestine. Some critical comments on the Report of Sir John Hope Simpson, C.I.E. Palestine & Near East Econ. Mag. 6 (2-3): 25-62. [1931]
- The author feels that the Simpson Development Scheme would prevent the establishment of the Jewish National Home (a colony for Jews) in Palestine for a long time. He does not agree with the findings of Sir John's report.

Spain

99. Castillo, H. Gonzalez del. La reforma agraria y la colonización española. El Progreso Agrícola y Pecuario 38 (1750): 821-823. Nov. 15, 1932.
Discusses Spain's recently enacted law on agrarian reform and says that the emphasis would be on colonization and repopulation, settling throughout the country countless owners of small holdings.
100. Popelin, Claude. La réforme agraire en Espagne. Revue Politique et Parlementaire 40 (459): 330-337. Feb. 10, 1933.
"The author points out an original feature of the Spanish reform in that the expropriated lands are not to be distributed to individuals but to peasant communities for administration. This is in part a triumph of socialism, but it is also due to the meagre results obtained from the attempts at colonization made in 1907 and 1927. The peasants to be settled in the communities will be recruited from 4 groups, namely field workers, legally constituted workers' associations, owners paying less than 50 pesetas of land assessment, and farmers cultivating less than 10 hectares of dry or irrigated land. When the community has been established a vote of the majority of its members will decide whether they will proceed on an individual or a collective basis. In either event the community will be responsible for the lands intrusted to it. It will regulate admissions or departures of peasants and will proceed to indemnify them for work done or to penalize them when necessary. The communities will not own their lands but will pay a rent to the State." - From Review by A. M. Hannay, Agr. Econ. Lit. 7 (4): 187-189. Apr. 1933.

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